

Lm 41066
1977
Cop. 3

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

FEB 13 1978

STATE DOCUMENTS

**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

**SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1977**

J. P. Strom, Chief

**REPORT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW
ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

**SOUTH CAROLINA
FOR FISCAL YEAR
1977**

J. P. Strom, Chief

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal	3
Organizational Charts	4
Origin and Purpose	5
Management and Staff Listing	7
Statutory Authorities	8
Organizational Functions and Programs	11
Uniform Crime Report Statistics and Excerpts	36
Statement of Agency Expenditures	48

June 30, 1977

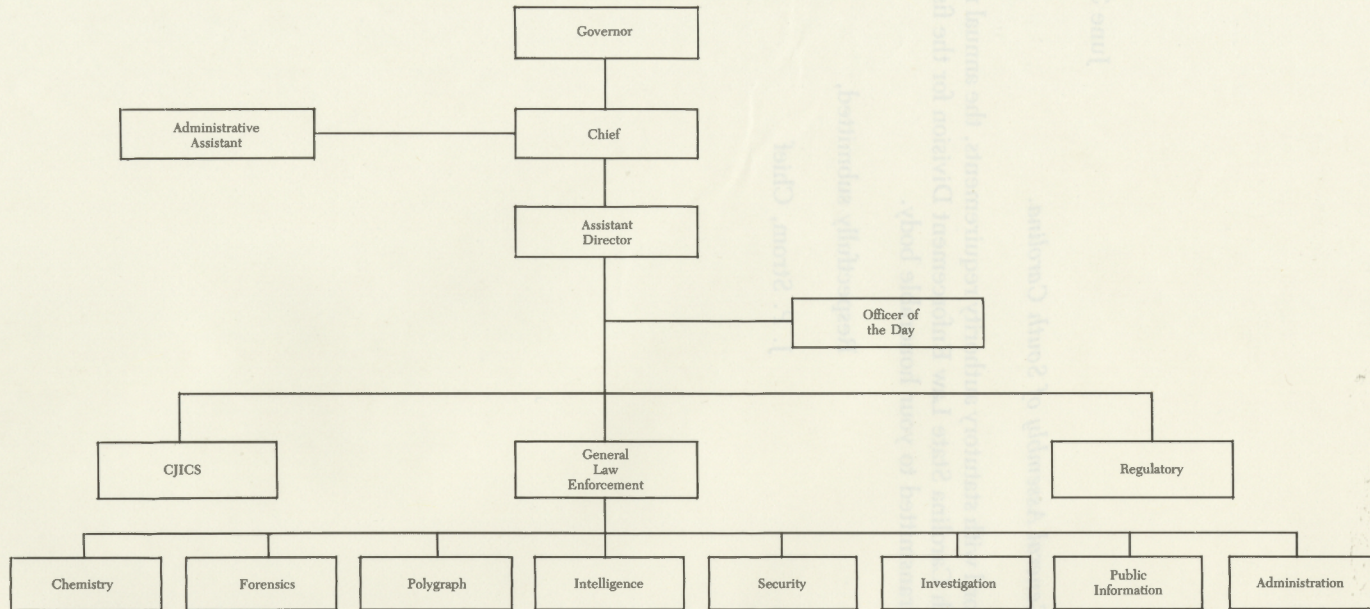
To the General Assembly of South Carolina.

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1977 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Strom, Chief

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

The decision to replace the constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the S. C. Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police — all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirements of the Governor's office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide a maximum of law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, S. C. Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for S. C.: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history of or add information to.
5. The enforcement of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives, security guards, handguns and other firearms, and massage parlors.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or

facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief of SLED or the Governor.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority) have grown with the division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The division has also been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, handguns and other firearms and massage parlors. (See Regulatory, page 44).

The division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's office, and an annual report to the S. C. General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The division's financial report of operating capital is found as ITEM II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

SLED also has been given statutory authority to investigate all cases brought to the attention of the SLED Chief involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property, and the division has been authorized to make arrests in connection with these investigations.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

Chief J. P. Strom *Agency Director*
 Captain J. Leon Gasque *Assistant Agency Director*
 Lieutenant James K. Wilson *Chief Forensic Chemist*
 Lieutenant Earl Wells *Senior Chemist*
 Lieutenant Buford Mabry *Supervisor-Narcotics Department*
 Lieutenant Daniel Defreese *Chief Examiner Forensic Science*
 Lieutenant William Anderson .. *Assistant OIC Forensic Science Lab*
 Agent M. H. Dawson *Supervisor-Photography Laboratory*
 Lieutenant Carl B. Stokes *Records and Communications Officer*
 Mr. Joe Collins *Supervisor-Computer Services*
 Lieutenant Jerry Hamby *Supervisor-Uniform Crime Reporting*
 Agent Jerry Luthern *Supervisor-Criminal Records*
 Lieutenant Frank Faulk *Supervisor-Polygraph Examinations*
 Lieutenant Walter Powell *Supervisor-Criminal Intelligence*
 Agent Ernest L. Ellis *Supervisor-Regulatory Department*
 Lieutenant George S. Fender *Officer of the Day*
 Jim V. Martin *Director of Management Services*
 Hugh E. Munn *Public Information Director*
 Mrs. Jo Ann Funderburk *Supervisor-Finance Section*
 Thomas L. Fields *Procurement & Inventory Control*
 Mr. Paul Moran *Supervisor-Personnel Records*

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; 1952, Sec. 23-160 and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment of agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropri-

ate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 56-5-2950 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1971, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 fiscal year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — as amended requiring the division to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 — (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED and that the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 — requiring the division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the Act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 — requires that all coroners submit to SLED the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period, another statute was enacted which directly authorized SLED to begin regulation and enforcement proceedings. In June, 1975, the Legislature enacted a law pertaining to operations of massage parlors around the state. Including a requirement that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant be investigated by SLED. Further the act stipulates that each employee must be registered with the division and that the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

SLED departments have been devised to function from a management viewpoint into two main areas: general operations and support services. Within these areas, SLED personnel, including criminal investigators and administrative and clerical staff members, operate the business of the division with maximum efficiency and a minimum of disruptions.

General Operations: Oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team, comprised of a select group of agents chosen for their military background and their expertise in weaponry and tactics.

Public Information Office . . . During fiscal year 1975, a Public Information Office was added to the general operation at SLED.

The office primarily serves as a liaison between the public, news media and the agency and serves as an educational assistance for the agency by providing informational programs to civic, church and other organizations.

Since its beginning operations in October, 1975, SLED's information officer has logged more than 25,000 miles and has presented numerous educational programs around the state. Activities by the information officer include SLED display units, public addresses, panel discussions participation and public school classroom discussions.

The information officer, who must possess a background in news/public relations, is a graduate of the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy.

In addition to educational duties, the SLED public information officer also has logged thousands of miles in appearing at breaking crime scenes to serve as an information-news aid to news reporters and to lessen the confusion often associated with such incidents. The information officer has appeared at more than 50 breaking crime scenes.

Search Aircraft . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by a two-man agent pilot crew. The principal activity of this aircraft is to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations performed by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control. During 1976-77 fiscal year, the plane and crew were responsible for the location and destruction of stills valued at \$4,348.

Arson Investigation . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. Forestry Commission, the S. C. State Fire Marshal and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 106 cases this year.

Bomb Threat Squad . . . In late 1970, the division established a bomb threat squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the alarming increase in bomb threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosive and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning and information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special ongoing plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

During fiscal year 1976-77, there were 176 bomb threats reported to the division from throughout the state. Public schools reported 77 of these.

Criminal Intelligence . . . In order to deal with the increasing number

of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures and white collar and traveling criminals.

During the fiscal year, the intelligence team, consisting of one special agent in charge, four special agents and one assistant agent, handled 62,500 pieces of information in connection with various investigations.

SLED is a member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 800 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States. It functions as a communications and information center, provides photo and lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Sex Crimes Investigative Assistance . . . During fiscal year 1976-77 SLED has provided education and research on sex offenders and sex crimes.

The assisting agent has spoken to 125 groups, including social, religious, civic and to graduating classes of the Baptist College and the Lutheran Seminary; and he has participated on numerous panels on television dealing with educating professionals and the public.

The agent also has participated in the S. C. Sexual Assault Committee, the Sexual Assault Committee of the Columbia YMCA and appeared before legislative committees concerning the revision of sexual criminal conduct laws.

The agent has traveled more than 15,000 miles in this area consulting with and assisting local law enforcement agencies in sex crime investigations, particularly in the area of rape.

Bloodhounds . . . SLED maintains and trains a pack of man-trailing bloodhounds ranging in number between 12 and 16. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers, consisting of two agents and two inmates, are on call 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. During fiscal year 1976-77, they responded to 306 calls resulting in 222 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled more than 26,150 miles during the year.

Governor's Criminal Justice Information Team . . . By executive

order, SLED, along with the S. C. Highway Patrol, was authorized to initiate a special team with a major purpose of providing a one-on-one relationship between junior and senior high school students and law enforcement.

The team was designed to give students an insight into the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers while at the same time to give the team members an opportunity to learn the views and thoughts of students. In general, the purpose is to seek improved understanding of the functions of law enforcement and the criminal justice process in South Carolina.

The team actually began functioning during Fiscal Year 1976, when one SLED agent and one member of the S. C. Highway Patrol were assigned to begin immediate operation.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1977, the team had met with more than 24,455 students and had traveled approximately 25,000 miles for student meetings. The two men visited schools in 16 of the 46 counties during that time.

The special Governor's Team program was initiated in part by SLED Chief J. P. Strom. Under the program, there is no new cost in State money for operational purposes. All expenses were handled from participating agencies and no new funds are to be used.

Security . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex and grounds is handled directly by the division's Security Guard Squad. There are 30 persons in the squad, headed by a chief inspector, who are charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds and the S. C. Aeronautics Commission.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Modern police agencies are relying readily on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific tests and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions concerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigations.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and are operated under one main centralized concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: consolidation of resources as the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment in criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best available technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas:

- Case strategy consultation
- Laboratory casework
- Expert witness services
- Field investigations
- Police Personnel training

Under SLED guidelines, outlined under management practices around the state, general criminalistics practitioners basically are applied research workers possessing a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training and education program including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

scientific analysis of evidence. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific tests and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions concerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

This method of scientific police science inquiry often is referred to as criminalistics, and SLED is playing a key role in the use of criminalistics for local police agencies around the state as the modern method for criminal investigation.

SLED's criminalistics laboratories, located within SLED headquarters in Columbia, are some of the most up-to-date facilities in the entire country. The laboratories are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state.

The SLED criminalistics laboratories are maintained and are operated under one main controlled concept in keeping with the basic purpose of the division: conservation of resources as the most sensible way of providing excellent service to law enforcement agencies. Such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment in criminalistics laboratories.

Under the concept devised by SLED for the use of the criminalistics laboratories, the taxpayer in South Carolina is assured of maximum utilization of the equipment in criminalistics work. The concept also has a second appealing quality which SLED views as integral to its development: to allow management to be able to attract and employ the best available technical staff for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas:

- Case strategy consultation
- Laboratory casework
- Expert witness services
- Field investigations
- Police Personnel training

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the Chemistry Laboratory, the state-wide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

The Chemistry Laboratory is under the supervision of the assistant chief chemist and is staffed by eleven graduate chemists, each of whom is responsible for the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit; three secretaries and one administrative assistant.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instrumentation such as gas chromatograph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and fluorescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis, emission spectrograph and X-ray defraction.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the examination of evidence by the laboratory are:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine the source of particles.
2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, microscopy and X-ray defraction.
3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption, infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis, density gradient analysis, and X-ray defraction.
4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis, Thermal Analysis and X-ray defraction.
5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.
6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.
7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.
8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylamine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.
9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using gas chromatography, atomic absorption and chemical testing.

10. Examination and identification of seminal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.

11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal, precipitin tests and electrophoresis.

12. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.

13. Analysis and identification of poisons or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultraviolet and fluorescent spectrophotometry, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.

14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During fiscal year 1976-77, the chemistry laboratory reported on 7,594 cases and performed 28,692 lab analyses in providing services to law enforcement agencies.

Implied Consent Program under the Implied Consent Law, section 56-5-2950 South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training, certifying and re-certifying of anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing program and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide, supply and support on an around-the-clock basis for the 140 breath-testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy. Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for approximately 1,000 machine repairs and inspections at the 140 breath-testing sites in the state, and there were 849 breath-testing operators certified by the staff during the period bringing the total number of operators to 1,256.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparison of 19,829 persons arrested, 18,332 tests administered, 1,479 refusals and 16,562 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

As previously stated, under section 17-7-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, SLED was given the responsibility of performing blood alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents. The Chemistry Department is responsible for the analysis and compilation of statistical data on these fatalities. In addition, SLED provides coroners throughout the state with the necessary sample collection kits to meet this requirement. During fiscal year 1976-77, 366 requests were reported under this law.

Narcotics Section . . . The Narcotics Section was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs, Section 44-53-480 South Carolina Code of Laws. The section is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Section maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 19 agents and a lieutenant supervisor assigned to the section — all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department.

During fiscal year 1976-77, the Narcotics Section received and processed one hundred twenty-two requests for investigations from Federal, State and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 218 investigations by the section.

They seized —	Total Value
(1) Beechcraft Twin Engine Airplane	\$43,000.00
(1) 30' Lyman Cabin Cruiser	\$12,000.00
(7) Vehicles (autos and trucks)	\$14,000.00

Total value of drugs purchased or seized was estimated at \$1,449,727.70.

FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY

The Forensic Science Laboratory provides for the non-chemical analysis of physical evidence. These examinations are conducted both grossly, photographically and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Forensic Science Laboratory is examined for unique striations, impressions and fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

The Forensic Science Laboratory furnishes highly trained technical personnel for the following purposes:

- A. In the Laboratory — to process, develop, examine, compare and photograph all items of evidence submitted.
- B. In the Field — to completely process any major crime scene. This includes the photography, search, collection, preservation and examination of all objects of evidential value.
- C. In the Courts — to appear as expert witnesses for the prosecution or defense during criminal proceedings in Local, State or Federal Court.

In the laboratory the following kinds of examinations are conducted:

- A. *Firearms Identification* — The laboratory uses both optical comparison microscopes and a scanning electron microscope to make comparisons of evidence bullets, cartridge cases, shotshells, unfired ammunition and components.
 1. Bullets: Microscopic comparison of the marks on bullets produced by the rifling on the barrel of a weapon.
 - a. Recovered evidence bullet (NO GUN): determine the manufacturer, caliber, type and make of weapon from which a bullet was fired.
 - b. Bullet versus Weapon: determine whether the bullet was fired by a particular suspect weapon.
 - c. Shot pellets, buckshot, slugs and wadding: The size of shot and gauge of slug and wadding can be determined.
 2. Fired Cartridge Case: Markings present on fired metallic and shotshell cases can be microscopically compared and examined.
 - a. Fired cartridge cases found at crime scene (NO GUN): determine the specific manufacturer, caliber, or gauge, type and make of weapon in which the cartridge was fired.
 - b. Fired cartridge case versus weapon: determine whether a cartridge case was loaded into and/or fired in a particular suspect weapon.
 3. Unfired Ammunition: The specific caliber or gauge, manufacturer and type of weapon can be determined. It is also possi-

ble to determine that unfired ammunition was loaded into a particular weapon in some cases.

4. Other Firearm Examinations include:

- a. Gunshot residue comparison (muzzle to garment/skin distance)

NOTE: These examinations are conducted jointly with the Chemistry Laboratory.

- b. Shot pattern determination.
- c. Weapon safety and function testing.
- d. Trigger pull testing.
- e. Identification of gun parts.
- f. Projectile trajectory determinations.
- g. Melting point determination as required by S.16-129.6A.

NOTE: The SLED weapons library now includes over 200 pieces. Known specimen bullet and cartridges, kept for reference, number in the thousands. When all known specimens are properly measured and indexed, SLED will have one of the best standard reference files of this type in the nation.

- B. *Fingerprint Identification* — Both in the laboratory and on field assignment, Forensic Science Laboratory personnel are able to process all suitable items of evidence for latent fingerprint, palmprint and footprint evidence. The latest equipment and techniques for latent print detection and preservation are used by the lab personnel.

It should be pointed out that all Forensic Science Lab Examiners are individually assigned State-owned vehicles. In these vehicles are kept all the equipment necessary for processing any major crime scene.

By so doing, any or all of SLED's Forensic Science Lab personnel are available for instant response to a serious crime scene at any hour of the day or night.

- C. *Tool Mark Identification* — Tool mark identification is a microscopic study of the consistency and uniqueness of marks left by most impact, prying, scraping, gripping, pinching or shearing tools. Because of the high frequency of forceable entry crimes, tool mark identification is an extremely important aid in the prosecution of criminal cases in which burglary tools were recovered.

Examination of the tool mark can determine:

- 1. The type of tool used.
- 2. The size of tool used.
- 3. The action employed by the tool when used.
- 4. The individual identifying characteristics of a particular tool.

- D. *Questioned Document Identification* — The increased enforcement emphasis in the areas of white-collar crime, fraud and narcotics had made the formation of a Questioned Document Section a necessity. At the time of this writing, South Carolina is the only known state in the nation that does not have such laboratory expertise available for immediate examination.

The Forensic Science Laboratory has initiated an innovative program to train an examiner in the discipline of document examination. This examiner should become competent and certified for testimony as an expert witness within the next 24 months.

- E. *Photography Laboratory* — Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation in all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's photography laboratory is organized under and controlled by the Forensic Science Laboratory.

The photography laboratory operated both monochrome and color processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This laboratory is responsible for the evaluating, budgeting and requesting of equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the laboratory as well as procurement, operation and supplying of seventy-four field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The photo lab also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services on the local level. Other support functions are the furnishing of laboratory personnel and equipment for night device operations and photographic documentations.

The photographic capabilities of the laboratory as well as allied services are available to meet statewide needs 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Many times the photography lab is called upon to augment fast-breaking investigations on an around-the-clock basis.

The increased demand for photographic services can be attributed greatly to training of many officers in all areas of the state in the skills of photography. It should also be noted that the judicial system's active interest in pictorial presentations of evidence and events has presented a greater demand on photographic capabilities.

- F. *Voiceprint Identification* — One of the newest criminalistic fields to evolve is that of voiceprint identification. By comparing voice spectrographs of known and questioned tape recordings, it is possible to positively identify a human voice specimen. One forensic examiner is presently conducting voiceprint analysis.

G. *Other Identifications, Examinations and Comparisons* — While the major case work handled by the Forensic Science Laboratory has been set forth, the laboratory's work is not limited to those areas alone. Following are other types of examinations performed by the Forensic Science Laboratory:

1. Identification and comparison of plaster and rubber moulages of footwear or tire impressions.
2. Fracture identification — particularly in the case of broken glass and broken tools.
3. Restoration of altered or obliterated serial numbers on firearms, automotive parts and other items of evidence.
4. Examination of torn or damaged material such as tape, fabric, cordage, wood and building materials.
5. Record fingerprinting in major cases. Record fingerprinting of deceased persons.
6. Proper use of stain, dye and fluorescent thief detection powders especially in fraud and pilferage cases.
7. Explosive ordnance reconnaissance, removal and post-explosion investigation.

H. *Other Duties* — Because of the Forensic Science Laboratory's extensive background in firearms, tools, microscopy and photography, the laboratory is engaged in a number of other allied activities. Following are some examples:

1. Testing of new products offered for sale to law enforcement agencies.
2. Conducting schools and in-service training in the criminalistic field for all law enforcement officers.
3. Loading and reloading of test and specialized ammunition.
4. Supervision and maintenance of SLED's armory. This includes selection of equipment and maintenance of acceptable stock levels.
5. Expansion and maintenance of Forensic Library artifacts and publications.
6. Repair and alteration of service weapons used by SLED agents.
7. Construction of exhibits, displays, specialized devices and equipment used both in the Forensic Science Laboratory and the division.
8. Attend schools, conferences and seminars in all fields of forensic science.
9. Conduct research in any area within the purview of the laboratory. A special research effort is being conducted in the

effective law enforcement uses of the Scanning Electron Microscope.

Productivity:

In the Fiscal Year 1976-77 the photography laboratory increased its gross productivity in all areas by an average of 22% over the Fiscal Year 1975-76 level. Due to the high content of precious metal in photographic material, the cost of supplies has increased 31% during the same period.

The total number of cases worked by the Forensic Science Laboratory during the Fiscal Year 1976-77 was 1,316, an increase of 32% over the Fiscal Year 1975-76 level. It is interesting to note that of those cases worked, 1,232 cases (93.6%) were closed by the year's end. Those cases remaining open are pending the receipt of additional evidence.

POLYGRAPH DIVISION

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraph examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The polygraph section has saved thousands of dollars in investigative man-hours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 177
THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED

Number of Examinations	1,257
Number of No Deceptions Indicated	617
Number of Deceptions Indicated	586
Number of Confessions	233
Number of Indefinites	54

THE CASES EXAMINED INCLUDE

Aiding Escape	3
Armed Robbery	89
Arson	60
Assault	41
Assault and Battery	28
Assault and Battery W/I to Kill	1
Attempted Housebreaking	1
Attempted Murder	11
Auto Theft	3
Bribery	1
Conspiracy	9
Contraband	31
Death Investigation	11
Destroying Private Property	2
Drug Investigation	27
Dynamiting	1
Embezzlement	2
Escape	24
Extortion	5
Fire Bombing	5
Forgery	20
Grand Larceny	428
Harassment	4
Hit and Run	4
Housebreaking	42
Housebreaking and Grand Larceny	85
Kidnapping	5
Lewd Acts	1
Malicious Mischief	1
Missing Persons	3
Murder	170
Obscene Phone Calls	3
Rape	27

Receiving Stolen Goods	6
Robbery	23
Sabotage	1
Safe Burglary	11
Sex Crimes	99
Attempted Suicide	1
Unlawful Weapons	1
Vandalism	5
Miscellaneous	31

SLED employs a chief examiner, an assistant chief examiner and two full time polygraph examiners. The polygraph examiners at SLED have attended and graduated from qualified polygraph schools.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Records Section . . . This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprint card files on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state. They are also responsible for the files on all cases, both criminal and administrative, investigated by SLED.

At the present time, there are thirty (30) employees assigned to the Records Section; one (1) criminal records supervisor, one (1) staff assistant, five (5) clerks, five (5) secretaries and eighteen (18) fingerprint examiners and technicians.

Annual activity volume for the Records Section included receipt of 75,690 fingerprint cards, receipt of 11,303 correspondence items, 2,653 telephone requests, handled and processed 131,307 name searches, and processed and posted 48,171 dispositions. The section identified forty-five percent (45%) of all the fingerprint cards received from various agencies. 41,641 fingerprint cards were received and coded on individuals who had no prior arrest record in the criminal files of the Records Section during this period.

Hundreds of fingerprint schools have been conducted throughout the state to include local police departments, sheriff's departments and state agencies. Throughout 46 counties in the state of South Carolina, there are 266 law enforcement agencies which include: 256 local police and sheriff's departments, three state agencies and seven highway patrol districts.

As of this date, 69.17% of these agencies are submitting fingerprint cards to the Records Section of the State Law Enforcement Division. These agencies have been instructed to submit two fingerprint cards to the Records Section on all misdemeanor and felony arrests in order for the Records Section to build and maintain a centralized fingerprint card file.

The section has processed all old fingerprint cards already on file and reclassified all cards to include the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) classification in addition to the Henry Fingerprint Classification System. The NCIC classification is a breakdown of each individual finger to include two characters for each of the 10 fingers. When the classification is completed, there are 20 characters in the NCIC fingerprint classification. The section began using formats for the identification section for the computer in 1973. These formats include all the information listed on the front and back of the fingerprint card. The information is coded according to NCIC instructions. All fingerprint cards on file in addition to daily submission of fingerprint cards are now on the identification segment of the computerized criminal history files.

The Records Section also handles, processes and maintains all the investigative case files for all the agents at SLED. These files are confidential and include all investigative reports, statements, interviews, photographs and any other pertinent information when the individual agent makes his investigation. In the state case file system, the division has deadlines as far as each individual case is concerned. The nature of the case is considered along with the status of the individual case. The section processed and handled 2,171 investigative case files this period.

The current two incoming fingerprint cards are searched through the computerized name file using the CRT's. In the event of matches, the incoming prints are checked against prints in the master fingerprint card file. The master fingerprint card file is a manual file in order that daily characteristic searches can be made.

If an identification is made, South Carolina checks the NCIC files to see if South Carolina is the State of Record. If so, the new entry, is placed in the South Carolina file, an update is transmitted to NCIC and a rap sheet is produced for the submitting agency by the computer. If South Carolina is not the State of Record, a request is sent to NCIC for complete information. Once the information is received (on-line), the NCIC and South Carolina files are updated and a rap sheet is produced by the computer. Under the two fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the SLED Records Section and the other is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. The information is entered into the South Carolina file and the record sent on-line to NCIC. A rap sheet will be produced and sent to the submitting contributor.

Communications and Data Processing . . . The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the S. C. Highway Department in Columbia, S. C., the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C. and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, Inc., Phoenix, Az. The system monitors and maintains 83 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

During Fiscal Year 1977, the computer processed a mean average of 21,029 per 24-hour as opposed to 15,000 last year. Higher speed lines have been installed to our field terminals which will increase message responses to a ten second average.

The systems and programming staff has developed programs which allow terminal inquiries about vehicle and license checks, stolen vehicles, tag numbers, guns and other serialized stolen articles. SLED

currently is developing systems which will expand further the inquiry capability of terminal users.

The most important achievement of the past twelve months was the implementation of the Computerized Criminal History System with the U. S. Department of Justice (FBI/NCIC). South Carolina is the tenth state to implement this system.

Under the CJICS system at SLED headquarters, the data processing and communications section had the following programs in operation or were being developed or implemented during the Fiscal Year:

1. Stolen license plates and stolen vehicles
2. Stolen serialized articles
3. Stolen guns
4. Narcotics system
5. Identification section of criminal history
6. Traffic accident fatalities
7. Probation, pardon and parole board
8. Implied consent
9. Aeronautics-aircraft registration
10. Property inventory control-administrative use
11. 3-up label system (includes employee address, police and sheriff's departments, etc.)
12. Private detectives and securities
13. Gun dealers
14. Firearms purchase
15. Accrued leave-administrative use
16. Data processing grants
17. System 7 statistics — STATS-daily run of all traffic within system 7
18. Tape library
19. Employee listing-address, telephone number and agent's call number
20. Uniform Crime Report System
21. Computerized Criminal History System

Additionally, the data processing and communications section is continuing to develop new systems for CJICS, including the following:

OBTS — (Offender Based Transaction Statistics) . . . Law enforcement and legislative statistical planning information. These systems presently are under documentation.

WANTED PERSONS — This system has been completed in programming and documentation but has not been implemented due to manpower restrictions.

Uniform Crime Report Section . . . The third unit within the CJICS

program is the Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Sheriff's Association.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July, 1973. The fundamental objectives of the S. C. UCR program are:

1. Inform the Governor, Legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the workload and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED, in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement office throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there is near 100 per cent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77.

There are 304 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, in addition to data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices (46 county breakdowns) in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as Class I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft). Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and include crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available on request to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Section titled "Crime in

South Carolina," is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1976 report are presented on pages 49-56 to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

SLED has recently implemented a revolutionary collection system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. The new system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The new procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing the monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information never before available under the old system, such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and the location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more report uniformity since all crimes are classified at SLED.

The five field agents are responsible for insuring the smooth operation of the program from the local level through liaison and problem solving. The 10 clerks read each incident and arrest report, analyzing them and coding them for electronic data processing.

Staff:

Supervisor	(1)
Administrative Asst.	(1)
Secretary	(1)
Field Agents	(5)
(Verifier/Analyst)	(10)
Clerks	

Workload:

Approximately 40,000 transactions per month.

REGULATORY SECTION

The regulatory section of the State Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1973 due to legislation of the General Assembly, dealing with detective and security companies in the state of South Carolina.

At the time of its organization, the section consisted of one agent supervisor and one secretary. Up to the current date the staff of the department has increased to its present status of one agent supervisor, two special agent investigators and two clerks. Also, five special agent investigators are on part time loan from the criminal investigations section.

The responsibilities of the regulatory section are clearly defined by statute. This section is currently charged with the enforcement and regulation of private detective and security companies, gun dealers, massage parlors, special weapons regulations, the sale of handguns, gun permits for the general public and gun permits for coroners.

The following is in the form of explanation concerning the division's responsibilities for each of these statutes:

I. Private Detective and Security Companies:

This section is governed by Act 387 of 1973, which requires the division to investigate each person applying for a company license for the operation of this type of business in South Carolina. Also, the division is required to register each person performing the duties of a private detective or security guard, and to check that applicant's background to be sure he meets the restrictions and requirements of the law. Furthermore, the division is required to conduct seminars for the instruction of company training officers.

II. Gun Dealers:

The division is required by Act 330 of 1965 as amended, to investigate each application for a license to sell handguns in this state to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the division is charged with the responsibility of insuring the dealers compliance with the law with respect to record keeping and handgun sales.

III. Massage Parlors:

This act basically requires that each massage parlor be licensed and the applicant for the license be investigated. Furthermore, each employee must be registered with the division and the division is to make routine inspection of the establishment.

IV. Special Weapons Registration:

This act states that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the same with the

division and the division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

V. Sale of Handguns:

Under the authority of Act 330 of 1965 as amended, the division is required to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is processed by the division to insure that the purchaser has not bought more than one handgun in a 30 day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

VI. Gun Permits To The General Public:

This also is an amendment to Act 330 of 1965 which allows the State Law Enforcement Division to issue gun permits to citizens of this state when it is determined by the division due to business necessities, their lives are regularly placed in danger. The division does a complete background investigation of each of these applicants to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit and proficiency in the use of a handgun.

VII. Gun Permits for Coroners:

This is an amendment of Section 17-65, which authorizes coroners to carry a handgun while engaged in official duties of their office. This act requires the division to certify and train each coroner that applies for this permit. Currently the division offers eight hours of instruction to these applicants.

Each of the four full-time and three assisting investigators are required to conduct criminal and administrative investigations in addition to other job related functions. During this period, these agents investigated a total of 793 cases; of this 463 were criminal, 285 administrative and 45 were of other nature. This represents an increase of 60% in the total case load for this section over Fiscal Year 1975-76.

The following graphs will show a comparison between the Fiscal Year 1975-1976 and the subject of this report, Fiscal Year 1976-1977.

DETECTIVE AND SECURITY COMPANIES LICENSES

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977	
	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
Prem. Sec.	25	93	13	117
Public Sec.	13	27	8	36
Det. Agc.	14	24	15	30
Combo Agc.	4	17	5	16
TOTAL:	10% INCREASE			

DETECTIVE AND SECURITY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATION

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977	
<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Renewal</i>
1,928	2,583	2,822	2,676

There is a total increase over Fiscal Year 1975-1976 of 21.8% registrants. During Fiscal Year 1976-1977, 3,609 security guards were granted firearms permits.

CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMITS

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976				<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977			
<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Denied</i>	<i>Pend</i>	<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Denied</i>	<i>Pend</i>
310	285	35	7	339	245	64	30

A total increase of applications received over Fiscal Year 1975-1976 is 9%.

RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976			<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977		
<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Pend</i>	<i>Rec'd</i>	<i>Iss'd</i>	<i>Pend</i>
292	285	7	53	71	5

TOTAL ACTIVE 319

CORONERS PISTOL PERMITS

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976		<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977	
<i>Total trained and issued</i>	<i>Renewed</i>	<i>New</i>	
32	9	3	

FIREARMS TRANSACTION RECORDS

<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1975-1976	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1976-1977
<i>Received</i>	<i>Received</i>
23,424	26,964

There is an increase of 15% over Fiscal Year 1975-1976 of total records processed. In addition to those persons purchasing handguns in Fiscal Year 1976-1977, 484 were suspected violators of this statute.

MASSAGE PARLORS

Fiscal Year
1976-1977

Request for applications	20
Applications processed	3
Number licensed	1
Number of employees for license holders	10

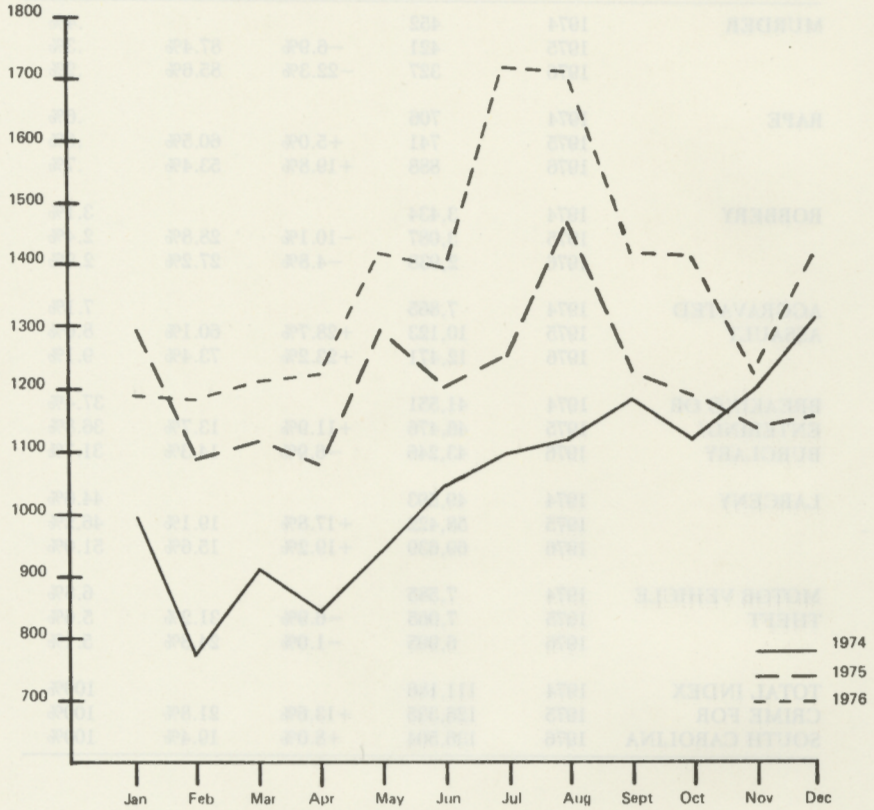
**NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED
1976**

<i>Offenses</i>		<i>Number of Offenses</i>	<i>Offenses Cleared</i>	<i>Percent Cleared</i>
MURDER	Total	327	280	85.6
FORCIBLE RAPE	Total	888	474	60.5
Rape By Force		547	324	59.2
Attempt To Commit Rape		341	150	44.0
ROBBERY	Total	2,938	799	27.2
Firearm		1,331	415	31.2
Knife Or Cutting Instr.		285	70	24.6
Other Dangerous Weapons		224	56	25.0
Strong-Arm, Hands, Fists Feet, Etc.		1,098	258	23.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	Total	12,471	9,157	73.4
Firearm		3,477	1,727	49.5
Knife Or Cutting Instr.		3,258	1,545	47.4
Other Dangerous Weapons		2,925	1,314	44.9
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.		2,811	1,571	45.2
BREAKING OR ENTERING/ BURGLARY	Total	43,246	6,187	13.7
Forcible Entry		31,803	4,979	15.7
Unlawful Entry-No Force		7,962	904	11.4
Attempted Forcible Entry		3,481	304	8.7
LARCENY-THEFT	Total	69,639	10,847	15.6
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Total	6,995	1,733	24.8
Autos		5,451	1,419	26.0
Trucks and Buses		669	185	27.7
Other Vehicles		875	129	14.7
GRAND TOTAL		136,504	26,513	19.4

SOUTH CAROLINA CRIME TRENDS 1974-1976

<i>Index Offenses</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Offenses</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>Percent Distribution</i>
MURDER	1974	452			.4%
	1975	421	-6.9%	87.4%	.3%
	1976	327	-22.3%	85.6%	.2%
RAPE	1974	706			.6%
	1975	741	+5.0%	60.5%	.6%
	1976	888	+19.8%	53.4%	.7%
ROBBERY	1974	3,434			3.1%
	1975	3,087	-10.1%	28.8%	2.4%
	1976	2,938	-4.8%	27.2%	2.2%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1974	7,865			7.1%
	1975	10,123	+28.7%	60.1%	8.0%
	1976	12,471	+23.2%	73.4%	9.1%
BREAKING OR ENTERING/ BURGLARY	1974	41,551			37.4%
	1975	46,476	+11.9%	13.7%	36.8%
	1976	43,246	-6.9%	14.3%	31.7%
LARCENY	1974	49,593			44.6%
	1975	58,422	+17.8%	19.1%	46.2%
	1976	69,639	+19.2%	15.6%	51.0%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	1974	7,585			6.8%
	1975	7,065	-6.9%	31.2%	5.6%
	1976	6,995	-1.0%	24.8%	5.1%
TOTAL INDEX CRIME FOR SOUTH CAROLINA	1974	111,186			100%
	1975	126,335	+13.6%	21.8%	100%
	1976	136,504	+8.0%	19.4%	100%

1974 — 1976
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES



**STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY TRENDS
1974-1976**

<i>Type of Property</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Value Stolen</i>	<i>Value Recovered</i>	<i>Percent of Stolen Value Recovered</i>
Currency	1974	\$ 3,477,815	\$ 621,207	17.9%
	1975	3,305,633	280,849	8.5%
	1976	2,894,871	176,701	6.1%
Jewelry	1974	1,066,730	209,995	19.7%
	1975	1,993,463	544,580	27.3%
	1976	1,970,725	224,260	11.3%
Furs, Clothing	1974	423,362	109,688	25.9%
	1975	712,671	109,493	15.4%
	1976	853,862	83,171	9.7%
Motor Vehicles	1974	10,628,029	7,015,896	66.0%
	1975	12,398,664	7,707,265	62.2%
	1976	14,667,363	9,522,539	64.9%
Office Equipment	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	650,089	94,777	14.6%
	1976	482,000	87,076	18.0%
Television, Radios	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	4,786,727	382,553	8.0%
	1976	6,609,597	432,019	6.5%
Firearms	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	1,345,758	136,134	10.1%
	1976	1,222,358	208,969	17.0%
Household Goods	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	872,872	122,070	14.0%
	1976	722,356	54,952	0.7%
Consumable Goods	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	798,417	133,621	16.7%
	1976	913,110	75,456	8.2%
Livestock	*1974	0.0	0.0	0.0%
	1975	123,195	31,361	25.5%
	1976	134,561	19,561	14.5%
Miscellaneous	1974	15,308,663	2,595,277	17.0%
	1975	9,799,396	1,497,763	15.3%
	1976	10,113,315	1,608,746	15.9%
TOTAL	1974	30,904,599	10,552,063	34.1%
	1975	36,786,885	11,040,466	30.0%
	1976	\$40,584,118	\$12,493,450	30.7%

* Property values were not grouped in these categories during 1974. These categories were grouped under the heading of miscellaneous.

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY 1976

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville County	0	3	5	104	170	182	13
Abbeville SO	0	3	1	27	85	70	4
Abbeville PD	0	0	4	69	75	95	9
Calhoun Falls PD	0	0	0	8	10	12	0
Donalds PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Due West PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Aiken County	10	32	67	516	1354	1624	141
Aiken SO	9	24	32	324	856	808	102
Aiken PD	1	4	25	115	316	530	26
Graniteville PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Augusta PD	0	4	10	77	182	286	13
Burnettown PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jackson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
New Ellenton PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salley PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wagner PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Warrenville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Allendale County	2	7	5	47	47	47	3
Allendale SO	1	2	0	12	17	19	0
Allendale PD	1	5	2	26	21	17	2
Fairfax PD	0	0	3	9	9	11	1
Anderson County	8	12	60	288	1419	1969	233
Anderson SO	5	4	28	56	771	674	106
Anderson PD	3	6	28	187	512	1074	101
Belton PD	0	1	3	32	50	107	12
Honea Path PD	0	1	1	5	30	44	6
Pendleton PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Williamston PD	0	0	0	4	50	55	7
Iva PD	0	0	0	3	6	15	1
Pelzer PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Piedmont PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Starr PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Pelzer PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bamberg County	2	3	9	29	166	146	4
Bamberg SO	1	3	3	8	83	65	1
Bamberg PD	0	0	1	13	35	64	0
Denmark PD	1	0	5	8	48	17	3
Ehrhardt PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Olar PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Barnwell County	4	1	5	40	80	104	10

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Barnwell SO	3	1	2	9	43	41	4
Barnwell PD	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Williston PD	0	0	1	15	31	36	4
Blackville PD	1	0	2	16	6	12	2
Beaufort County	7	26	28	305	853	984	80
Beaufort SO	8	18	13	163	525	564	66
Beaufort PD	1	6	13	114	273	328	8
Bluffton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Port Royal PD	0	2	2	28	55	92	6
Yemassee PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkeley County	5	18	28	96	700	716	82
Berkeley SO	3	7	9	33	367	225	16
Moncks Corner PD	0	0	3	11	33	49	5
Bonneau PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goose Creek PD	0	0	4	14	66	120	9
Jamestown PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Stephens PD	1	1	3	9	36	21	5
Hanahan PD	1	10	9	29	198	301	47
Calhoun County	0	0	2	8	118	67	5
Calhoun SO	0	0	2	7	118	67	5
Cameron PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
St. Matthews PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston County	22	195	740	1658	6221	11093	1302
Charleston City	11	41	283	398	1848	4625	331
Charleston Co PD	8	90	186	728	2698	3597	518
Mount Pleasant PD	0	1	11	27	179	185	21
Folly Beach PD	0	0	2	19	63	62	5
Isle Of Palms PD	0	0	0	7	72	117	5
Lincolntonville PD	0	0	1	2	7	4	0
Sullivans Island PD	0	0	1	3	39	38	5
North Charleston PD	3	63	254	474	1306	2458	416
Ravenel PD	0	0	0	0	9	7	1
Cherokee County	5	5	21	123	488	588	63
Cherokee SO	4	4	14	62	312	249	37
Blacksburg PD	0	0	2	16	39	30	2
Gaffney PD	1	1	5	43	137	309	24
Chester County	5	6	16	94	335	418	26
Chester SO	4	4	9	54	169	163	10
Chester PD	1	2	7	34	109	197	10
Great Falls PD	0	0	0	6	57	58	6
Fort Lawn PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY 1976 — Continued

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Chesterfield County	8	5	11	105	232	299	26
Chesterfield SO	5	2	3	50	144	96	15
Cheraw PD	2	3	5	26	65	123	6
Chesterfield PD	0	0	0	6	6	21	0
Jefferson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
McBee PD	0	0	0	1	2	11	0
Pageland PD	1	0	3	21	15	48	5
Patrick PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clarendon County	3	6	16	95	341	335	20
Clarendon SO	3	5	10	63	271	224	13
Manning PD	0	1	4	29	63	102	7
Summerton PD	0	0	2	3	7	9	0
Turbeville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colleton County	4	9	12	100	304	267	20
Colleton SO	4	6	7	73	200	167	9
Walterboro PD	0	3	5	27	104	100	11
Darlington County	11	13	21	227	584	933	71
Darlington SO	8	4	7	25	241	256	35
Darlington PD	0	5	10	87	144	255	8
Hartsville PD	2	4	4	105	189	414	26
Lamar PD	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Society Hill PD	1	0	0	10	6	6	2
Dillon County	5	4	17	102	352	450	54
Dillon SO	3	3	13	65	214	207	30
Dillon PD	2	1	3	28	101	194	20
Lake View PD	0	0	1	3	17	12	1
Latta PD	0	0	0	6	20	37	3
Sellers PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dorchester County	3	4	20	124	427	521	41
Dorchester SO	3	3	17	101	296	402	29
St. George PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Summerville PD	0	1	3	23	131	119	12
Harleyville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ridgeville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Edgefield County	3	5	7	122	135	198	20
Edgefield SO	2	2	2	72	91	113	11
Edgefield PD	1	1	2	23	25	36	3
Johnston PD	0	2	3	26	18	48	6
Trenton PD	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Fairfield County	3	3	3	48	206	198	8
Fairfield SO	3	2	2	31	170	150	6
Winnsboro PD	0	1	1	17	35	48	2
Ridgeway PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Florence County	10	29	111	473	1901	2540	185
Florence SO	6	10	28	195	795	749	45
Florence PD	2	17	63	204	861	1536	114
Lake City PD	2	1	18	59	160	187	17
Coward PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Johnsonville PD	0	1	0	5	21	19	4
Olanta PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pamplico PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Quinby PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scranton PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Timmonsville PD	0	0	2	9	64	49	5
Georgetown County	6	6	17	84	344	491	35
Georgetown SO	4	2	1	0	91	57	1
Andrews PD	0	1	1	9	27	13	3
Georgetown PD	2	3	15	75	226	421	31
Greenville County	28	81	467	1689	4808	10403	1463
Greenville SO	16	41	192	706	2814	4851	809
Fountain Inn PD	1	0	2	22	43	91	8
Greenville PD	11	31	250	788	1422	4343	529
Greer PD	0	8	15	114	288	577	82
Mauldin PD	0	0	3	18	54	233	10
Simpsonville PD	0	0	2	12	92	172	9
Travelers Rest PD	0	0	1	19	48	81	7
City View PD	0	1	2	10	47	55	9
Greenwood County	8	23	48	652	675	1070	92
Greenwood SO	2	10	6	207	300	384	47
Greenwood PD	6	10	41	416	329	611	43
Ware Shoals PD	0	3	0	18	28	57	2
Hodges PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ninety Six PD	0	0	1	1	18	18	0
Hampton County	1	5	0	45	58	27	3
Hampton SO	0	4	0	22	30	5	0
Brunson PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Estill PD	1	0	0	20	26	16	2
Hampton PD	0	1	0	3	1	4	1
Varnville PD	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Gifford PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY 1976 — Continued

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Horry County	19	32	55	462	1615	2307	216
Atlantic Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conway PD	2	4	9	109	216	337	26
Aynor PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Horry County PD	16	16	21	246	605	637	50
Loris PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myrtle Beach PD	1	8	22	67	594	1082	132
North Myrtle Beach PD	0	2	2	35	104	168	6
Surfside Beach PD	0	2	1	5	95	83	2
Jasper County	0	2	10	19	117	181	10
Jasper SO	0	1	5	8	51	67	2
Hardeeville PD	0	1	5	8	52	89	5
Ridgeland PD	0	0	0	3	14	25	3
Kershaw County	3	4	17	96	451	662	31
Kershaw SO	3	4	13	77	334	378	26
Camden PD	0	0	2	17	113	271	5
Bethune PD	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Kershaw PD	0	0	2	2	1	11	0
Lancaster County	5	8	23	225	398	747	46
Lancaster SO	4	5	2	45	199	316	15
Lancaster PD	1	3	21	180	195	248	31
Heath Springs PD	0	0	0	0	4	3	0
Laurens County	6	8	16	94	391	590	29
Laurens SO	1	5	8	71	249	308	15
Laurens PD	0	2	5	8	120	212	11
Clinton PD	5	1	3	15	22	70	3
Cross Hill PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gray Court PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lee County	1	2	2	16	100	88	3
Lee SO	1	1	0	7	40	38	1
Bishopville PD	0	0	1	8	47	46	1
Lynchburg PD	0	1	1	1	13	4	1
Lexington County	4	42	121	574	2381	3497	319
Lexington SO	2	32	73	347	1670	2039	207
Batesburg PD	0	0	5	9	47	66	5
Cayce PD	2	4	10	63	213	455	41
Leesville PD	0	0	0	7	10	22	3

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Lexington PD	0	0	0	2	28	73	3
West Columbia PD	0	4	27	134	300	677	47
Chapin PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Irmo PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelion PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pine Ridge PD	0	1	1	3	16	21	1
South Congaree PD	0	0	0	3	31	37	2
Springdale PD	0	1	4	4	45	72	4
Swansea PD	0	0	0	2	13	9	0
Columbia Metro Airport PD	0	0	1	0	1	25	6
Gaston PD	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
McCormick County	0	1	0	18	35	36	0
McCormick SO	0	0	0	3	24	14	0
McCormick PD	0	1	0	15	11	22	0
Marion County	2	4	10	105	175	313	28
Marion SO	0	1	0	9	30	39	1
Marion PD	1	0	4	83	114	231	17
Mullins PD	1	3	6	12	31	43	10
Nichols PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marlboro County	8	7	20	221	333	531	36
Marlboro SO	7	4	7	113	215	259	23
Bennettsville PD	1	3	13	107	118	272	13
McColl PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clio PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Newberry County	1	6	8	136	269	384	19
Newberry SO	0	2	3	95	169	178	15
Newberry PD	1	4	5	35	93	145	4
Whitmire PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chappells PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Little Mountain PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prosperity PD	0	0	0	6	7	11	0
Silverstreet PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oconee County	6	3	12	157	524	504	34
Oconee SO	5	3	7	116	376	362	21
Seneca PD	1	0	4	37	112	122	11
Walhalla PD	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Westminster PD	0	0	1	2	34	20	2
West Union PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

INDEX TOTALS BY COUNTY AND AGENCY 1976 — Continued

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Orangeburg County	10	26	48	397	940	1262	99
Orangeburg SO	8	22	15	264	615	579	64
Orangeburg PD	2	4	31	129	283	664	34
Branchville PD	0	0	1	1	4	0	0
Bowman PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cordova PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Elloree PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eutawville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Holly Hill PD	0	0	1	2	28	19	1
North PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Norway PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Springfield PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Santee PD	0	0	0	1	10	0	0
Pickens County	3	5	28	155	574	836	73
Pickens SO	2	1	12	85	302	291	30
Central PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clemson PD	0	0	2	15	75	137	9
Easley PD	1	4	14	40	161	322	23
Liberty PD	0	0	0	11	17	53	5
Pickens PD	0	0	0	4	19	33	6
Clemson University PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Richland County	36	118	495	802	5978	12058	970
Richland SO	22	34	129	426	2513	5480	432
Columbia PD	14	81	356	354	3346	6103	523
Eastover PD	0	0	00	0	0	0	0
Forest Acres PD	0	3	10	22	119	475	15
Saluda County	3	5	5	30	117	91	16
Saluda SO	2	4	3	17	69	57	8
Saluda PD	1	1	2	13	43	32	7
Ridge Springs PD	0	0	0	0	5	2	1
Spartanburg County	21	52	191	815	3129	5212	681
Spartanburg SO	15	39	116	573	2251	2652	498
Spartanburg PD	6	7	68	214	715	2300	169
Woodruff PD	0	2	3	12	22	67	5
Duncan PD	0	1	1	0	24	24	5
Campobello PD	0	0	2	0	7	0	0
Chesnee PD	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cowpens PD	0	2	0	4	23	34	0
Enoree PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inman PD	0	0	1	6	42	85	1

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking Or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Landrum PD	0	1	0	6	25	31	0
Lyman PD	0	0	0	0	13	14	1
Pacolet PD	0	0	0	0	6	4	1
Wellford PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sumter County	12	23	37	262	978	1818	115
Sumter SO	10	14	15	121	567	692	60
Sumter PD	2	9	22	141	411	1126	55
Mayesville PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pinewood PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Union County	5	3	8	91	255	320	26
Union SO	3	3	4	25	115	117	9
Union PD	2	0	4	60	133	187	15
Carlisle PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jonesville PD	0	0	0	5	7	16	2
Williamsburg County	4	1	9	24	130	133	2
Williamsburg SO	4	0	6	20	55	26	0
Hemingway PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kingstree PD	0	1	3	4	74	107	2
Stuckey PD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Greeleyville PD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York County	15	35	87	608	2038	2449	242
York SO	5	17	24	206	913	795	70
Clover PD	0	0	2	21	69	101	6
Fort Mill PD	1	1	4	34	73	169	17
Rock Hill PD	8	15	49	270	824	1202	137
York PD	1	2	8	77	159	182	12
STATE TOTAL	327	888	2938	12471	43246	69639	6995

* Covered By County Law Enforcement Agency.

— Denotes No Participation For The Period.

+ The totals for aggravated assaults in some counties are greater than the sums listed under them. The difference is due to those assaults reported upon state police officers.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Statement of Expenditures for
Fiscal Year Ended 6-30-77

Description	General Law Enforcement Expenditures	CJICS Expenditures	Regulatory Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Personal Services	2,439,853	670,098	65,202	3,175,153
Contract Services	548,218	123,773	1,654	673,645
Supplies	422,873	60,768	1,720	485,361
Fixed Charges	59,000	293,124	115	352,239
Equipment	428,228	198,057		626,285
Health and Retirement	5,850	14,626	8,775	29,251
Criminalistics Supplies	53,393			53,393
Total Expenditures	3,957,415	1,360,446	77,466	5,395,327

Source of Funds

1976-77 State Appropriations	\$4,573,987
Regulatory Revenue	78,170
Federal Grant Revenue	743,170
	<u>\$5,395,327</u>